STORY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC BYGEN. CHARLES KING

t. 1902, by G. W. Dillingham Co.

CHAPTER XIII .- CONTINUED. His big boy Hector was "groomin' hawses," and from this point would lead him on up the east face of the range until near the Hedgman. He knew that country well, whereas old Dan did not, and the latter had to hurry home so that he might show

about the Chilton place as usual. Miss Rosalle had ordered that, too. They would do anything in the world for her-or for the doctor. And so, once more, but in broad

daylight now, and well up along the heights, they came at last in view of the twisting mountain road that pierced the range-Jackson's runway from the Shenandoah down to Gordonsville-and here again Fred lurked in hiding, while Hector scrambled down afoot to try the pass.

Ten o'clock had come before Hec tor reappeared, big-eyed, panting. were 200 soldiers to the west of the Gap digging forts, a squad in every farmhouse along the road, and about as much chance of a Yankee officer crossing in daylight as there was "of a needle's eye a-gittin' into heaven." Hector had been piously taught at some time in his life-and now he looked at the blue and the brass buttons in dismay.

Benton thought it over. The guard were to come for him at six, and long ere this had discovered his escape Pursuit and search would of course be "Anybody own bloodhounds around Charlottesville?" he asked, and Hector said "No." Still Dan had gone back. Dan might be lashed and tortured until he revealed what he knewsuch things had happened-and the sooner Benton reached the upper waters of the Rappahannock and secure hiding places back of Warrenton, known to Hector, the better it would be for him-for all. He doubted not that by noon couriers would come galloping out from Gordonsville telling of his escape and ordering guards and sentries on the lookout everywhere along the Gap.

"Not a second to lose!" He sprang to the saddle-bags and began a search What had occurred to him would probably have occurred to her, and it was Miss Rosalie, Dan affirmed, who packed them. With eager hands Benton pulled at the contents of the nearmost-a flask of brandy from the doctor's store, towel, handkerchiefs, sponge, soap, comb and brush, socks, shirt and underwear-Jack's, of course, and probably a tight fit; small tin boxes containing ground coffee, sugar and other things-no time to examine now! Then came a shout from Hector, rummaging on the other side, and over the broad back of Marse Pelham's old Pyramus came a worn gray sack coat and waistcoat, of Richmond make, and pinned to the lapel a scrap of paper on which in pencil appeared in Roman characters, not script, these words: "Map and spectacles in coat pocket. Small pistol also. Look out for federals about

In less than half an hour, a tall, pale faced, studious-looking young man in his horse about and at plunging gallop spectacles, slouch hat and worn sack tore westward again by the way they coat of gray-thrown loosely over a came. A shot rang out. A bullet went slung right arm-with a dark-brown whizzing into the shrubbery, but beborse, a doctor's saddle-bags and a darkey follower on a nondescript nag, turned deliberately from a mountain path and took the highway to the east-A few rods further the road twisted to the left and brought him in view of a mountain cabin, where a squad of soldiers in queer-looking freck coats of dingy gray were filling their canteens. Another of their number, sick and dejected, was squatting on the steps, his sallow face the picture of woe. "Gawt any physic that will cure the cawlic, dawktuh?" drawled a sun-tanned young fellow in sergeant's stripes, and the doctor reined in, studied the patient attentive-Iv one moment, then swung out of saddle and stepped to his side. He gravely felt the pulse and glanced at the coated tongue, fumbled a minute at the saddle-bags, stirred a compound into a stone china cup that stood by trough-a compound whereof spring water and powdered sugar, spirits vini gallici were the sole ingredients, and in three minutes bad the satisfaction of seeing the light of reviving interest in life in the dull plaudits of half a dozen would-be patients. Gladly would they have held him, though from no hostile intent, as, with apparent serenity yet with thumpheard enough to make it expedient that he should move at once.

"You're the first dawktub we've seen "Guess they need 'em all."

'You're not Virginian, then," hazarded Benton, as he was mounting. 'No, suh-Fifteenth Alabama, Trim-

Gawd'nsville, but they sent a few companies out this way last night." Benton, rashly, yet thinking it not un-

Mobile?" he continued at a venture. "Not many, suh. They're all with as ever. Oh, for a sight of union flank-Gen. Longstreet and Anderson down toward Yohktown."

man, uplifting his sallow face. "He's Hector's horse was nearly done. The on Gen. Ewell's staff—made me ride his spare oak openings, the scattered hawse this mornin' an' he ain't a mile away this minute."

CHAPTER XIV.

THROUGH THE MESH OF THE FOE. Late that evening two tired steeds were painfully struggling up a stony, winding pathway among the heights at the headwaters of the Hazel. Dodging hamlets and settlements, fording branch after branch of the Rapidan,

nteen and get such news as he could. haps on Culpeper. They could be off at dawn and work eastward until they friend who could "baw" a mule and meet them at the ford of the Thornton back of Sperryville, and show a way to the Hedgman. After that if Hector was to go back, Benton would have to shift for himself.

And so, wearied yet refreshed and-full of hope, Fred Benton slept until aroused by the din of dogs among the farms below them. It was just at the chill of the earliest dawn. Far down among the scattered settlements there ame floating quick, stirring and spirited the soft trumpet notes of the cavalry reveille, played just as he had heard it played four successive mornings on that ambulance journey to the railway. Now, what could this mean but that the squadron had bivouacked far out on their flank, far north, too, of the confederate positions below the Rapidan, and was scouting these mountain by-paths, perhaps in search of him? To Robertson and men of his rank the game might not be worth the candle, but there was that strangely vindictive fellow Lounsberry, armed with power to order hither and you.

Rousing Hector he told him of the new danger, and the darky's eyes bulged in their sockets.

A scrambly ride was that to the lowlands, but toward ten o'clock they struck a wood path, and began to stir the dogs of scattered homesteads in the foot hills. A sudden turn of the path brought them to the edge of a all. Off with you-to Buckland, you cleared field and in view of a scattered



SWIFTLY FAILING.

shed or two. Then came double challenge. First the impudent snarl and dash of a brace of back country mongrels; then the stern "Halt thar!. Dismount!" of a cavalry vedette, starting from the shadow of a clump of stunted trees, not 50 feet away. Before Hector, limp and trembling,

could slip to earth in obedience to the order. Benton's hand was on his arm, lugging him back into saddle, while his heels made vigorous play. "Stoop low, you fool, and follow!" he swore between his set teeth as he whirled fore the solitary sentry could reload, or the men from the picket reach him, Benton and Hector were 400 yards away back along the wood path and heading through the darkness for the higher refuge of the hills. Unwittingly they struck a northward-bending path at an unseen fork, and there, as no sound of pursuit reached them. Benton bade Hector cease his terrific heeling of his horse's ribs, and gladly enough the half-blown beasts came down to heaving walk. The ill luck that had led them into the outermost picket of the confederate force turned to blessing when, near midnight, they found themselves at an unguarded reach of this far-away branch of the Rappahannock, and the thirsting horses, eager for drink, found their

own ford to the other shore. Toward noon their startled ears caught the sound of hoof-beats on the hillside, and there came shambling into sight a wild-eyed negro on a remonstrant mule. "Run, Marse!" cried, at sight of Benton. "Run, fo" Gawd's sake! 'Dey's 100 sojers hunteyes of the invalid and receiving the in every house an bahn just over the

hill, sult, and comin' dis way!' Then came a ride almost for life. They turned into a lane leading away southeastward between desolate fields; ing heart, he rode away. He had halted to "blow" their panting, reeking horses at a little clump of trees near a southward sweep of the mill stream-Broad Run-then Benton unsince we left home, 'cept those in the slung his glass and took deliberate army, suh," said the young sergeant, survey of the distant hills, then of the country over which they had come, and, spurring like mad down a slope of the heights, barely three miles back of them, came a dezen gray horsemen. ble's brigade, suh. We b'long down at "They've seen us," said he, as quietly as he could, and Hector's trembling hands helped him again to mount. "Know any of the Eleventh?" queried Then away dashed the pair for the first ford of the stream, only to see wise to display some knowledge of the as they rode out dripping on the opposouthern service-"Lieut, Ladue, of site bank that the distant fringe of the Manassas woods looked far away

A long half hour they rode, as fast "Lieut, Ladue ain't!" said the sick as jaded steed could bear them, but spare oak openings, the scattered copses, now were only half a mile ahead, but southward, cutting them off from Bristoe, galloped a jaunty half dozen, following the lead of a dashing rider. Behind them, still beyond carbine range but slowly gaining, full 20 troopers were spreading out over the open fields, "turning" them, as it were, from the left. The soil was growing loose and soft and spongy now that they had left the lanes, and every now and then they plunged through holes, ing over to the wood-path and bydeep and treacherous, but still they
, Fred's black guide at last had lashed ahead, Hector's poor brute greaning-staggering with every strive.

the hills, just as darkness settled Presently the ground began slowly rip ing and the woods grew thick. If only Then away went Hector to refill the they could reach them! Surely to union pickets must be close at hand, It was late, near nine o'clock, when he and now, as they drove in among the came back lader oats for the horses, clumps of stunted trees, they lost sight corn dodgers for their riders and big of the troopers to the south. Now the news for Fred. The Yankees were yells of those in rear become exultant, oushing forward in heavy columns and still came no shot. Then, as they along the Rappahannock, moving per- struggled through a boggy slough, with strkening groan Hector's exhausted orse went down and floundered helpfell in with the Yankee cavairy that ought to be out on the right flank of dragging himself from underneath, McDowell's allvance. Hector had a and, limping to the foot of a tree, fell gasping and terrified. "Oh, Gawd, don't leave nfe, Marse Benton!" he pleaded in agony. "Doan' leave me or dey'll kill me, suah." With one glance at the cheering chase, one longing look at the eastward slopes, Benton sprang from the saddle, and with firm-set lius and flashing eyes, he planted himself between the yelling troopers and the prostrate, helpless, humble friend.

Bursting through the trees, the foremost riders drove straight at him. 'Down with that pistol!" shouted a voice in stern command. "Don't shoot, men; he's wounded! Drop your pistol, sub. We're ten to one!" realizing the hopelessness of fight, Fred Benton tossed his puny weapon away

But what meant that sudden shot to the southward?—what that sputtering volley, that burst of cheers? major!" "The Yanks!" "Com "Come on come on!" were the shouts. Away darted half the mud-spattered group, and then, sudden as the shot, in spurred a breathless young officer. 'Mount, sur, instantly! Help him, corporal. Up with you, suh! We haven't Rough, powerful hands fairly lifted him into saddle. Another hand seized the reins of his horse. "Come on now, lively!" was the order. "Get him back out o' range. We've run slap into a brigade, general and two! The rest of you come with me to the major. What'll we do with the nigguh? Damn the nigguh-we've no time to bother with him!"

Daring and devoted, away went the young gallants to the support of their chief, only to meet the riderless borses tearing through the glade, only to see platoon after platoon of a blue-jacketted squadron issuing from the southward woods. "Charge as foragers," rang the distant trumpets, as the leader's eyes swept over the scene and saw the pitiful few in his front, and, with a-wild burst of cheers, and sabers flashing on high, the long line sprang forward, fan-like: then, every man for himself, came tearing northward across

An hour later, defiant and superbly disdainful of his surroundings, Maj, Lounsberry was being interrogated by Capt. Carver of the division staff, while three or four other officers in blue hovered about the little frame farmbouse to which the prisoner had been conducted.

You may spare yourself the trouble of questioning me, suh," said he with appropriate hauteur. "I decline to answer. 'Wait till you see Dr. Chilton," he added, with sneering triumph, "if he isn't already hanged for a traitor. You've seen the last of your friend Benton, I reckon. Perhaps he could have told you."

"I reckon he could," said Carver, imperturbably, as he glanced toward the door at Louisberry's back. "How is it, Benton, is Ewell at Gordonsville?"

CHAPTER XV.

LINCOLN'S DILEMMA.

"The president desires to see Lieut. Benton of your staff," wrote the adjutant general, three weeks later, to the division commander and, just at a seemed a prospect of a forward dash on Gordonsville, the aide-de-camp found himself enroute. A confederate gallant, painfully wounded in charge of Renton was being escorted to Washington. He had refused parole. He would rather share the fate of Wa berry, said he, if his wounds sy tilly healed, or of poor Floyd Pelham, still (languishing in hospital, if the wounds proved baffling. How much those fellows seemed to know of everything transpiring within the union divisions! Just what had been done with Lounsberry and Pelham-just where they were confined and everything connected with their capture was all told at Charlottesville almost as soon as a: Washington. How little, until long weeks after, as a rule, did our generals know of the daily doings beyond the picket posts along the front! sorrow and anxlety inexpressible Benton heard that in spite of Dr. Chilton's long years of kindness and generosity among his townsfolk-in spite of Rosalie's acknowledged queendom, an almost bitter feeling now existed. and there was talk of arrest and incarceration at Richmond. Not until he had studied Benton for several days dld young Winston admit all this-and more. He had heard it through officers at Robertson's headquarters. He had known the Chiltons well when he was a junior at the 'varsity. He had often seen Lounsberry and had heard much of his standing and influencehad heard, moreover, that he had been a devotee of Miss Rosalle's. "However. with a quick glance at Benton's face, which colored instantly, even under its coat of tan and sunburn, "Lounsberry didn't seem to find There was some trouble, be didn't know what, and Mand Pelham had "had a flare up" with Rosalie, and that was something people didn't understand, for Jack Chilton was as much smitten with her as Lounsberry had been with Miss Chilton. "Don't s'pose you heard much about it." said he in the confidence bred of the unlooked-for kindness with which he had been treated, but adding, with an apologetic laugh, "they do say at Charlottesville that Miss Rosalie just

Benton was most unwilling to leave the front, for there were indications of brisk work and a forward movement that might relieve the situation. Letters from home had showered him with blessings and congratulations on his escape. The squire was now full of a scheme to come on to Washington, bringing Elinor with him, but, much as she longed to see her brother, the girl was now loth to leave home—Mis. Ladue was swiftly failing and seemed to need her gentle nurse more and

ruled everybody about her like she

WOULD COME HANDY.

Professor-Now, my man, what would you do if you had a million dollars! -Sure, Ol'd hov th' handles o' this wheelbarrow lengthened out a foot-faith, it's breakin' the back o' me!

LADY'S NORFOLK SWEATER.

These Garments Continue to Stay in Fashion with the Out-Door Girl.

Lady's norfolk sweater (for 36 inches needles No. 4, 1 pair of medium steel when no one is present but her famneedles, 1 medium-size crochet needle. bottom of back

ecross row. Second row-*, p 3, k 1, p 3, k 1, *, re-

the work.



THE 1905 SWEATER.

stitches added to form the front, mak ing 52 st on the needle. Continue knitting in the pattern until the shoulder front (measure from where the neck was bound off) is 6 inches long. Then cast on 18 st for under-arm. Knit the front to the desired length and bind off loosely. Repeat for second front.

Sleeves-Begin with 28 st and increase one st at beginning and end of each row until there are 88 st and work the rest of the sleeve without increasing until it is 18 inches long. For the droop or nouch effect bind off the first 8 st: work to within 8 st of end and bind those off. Work back and bind off 3 at each end and continue in this way until there are left only 6 st in the middle of the sleeve. Bind off and pick up all the stitches at bottom of sleeve with steel

First row-Knit first 20 st plain, then 2 and 2 together and last 20 st plain. Second row-*, k 2, p 2, repeat across row and knit a ribbed cuff to the depth

of three inches.

Adjustable plaits—Cast on 18 st. First row-K 2, p 2, k 2, make one and k 2 together, k 6, p 2, k 2. Second row-P 2, k 2, p 10, k 2, p 2. Third row-K2. p2. k3, make one and

k 2 together, k 5, p 2, k 2. Fourth row-Like second Fifth row-K 2, p 2, k 4, make one and knit 2 together, k 4, p 2, k 2.

Sixth row-Like second. Seventh row-K 2, p 2, k 5, make one and knit 2 together, k 3, p 2, k 2. Eighth row-Like second.

Ninth row-K 2, p 2, k 6, make one and knit 2 together, k 2, p2, k 2. Tenth row-Like second

Eleventh row-K 2, p 2, k 7, make one and knit 2 together, k 1, p 2, k 2, Twelfth row-Like second. Belt-Cast on 20 stitches and make a

strip, with one cable in center, as long as is necessary. Sew up under-arm seams and put in sleeves. Make straps and sew in middle

of back and at under-arm seams. Slip belt under straps and fasten with button and buttophole.

Cucumber Milk. Best thing in all the wide world for a complexion that is yellow or speckled with freckles or dulled with tan. Also very nice to use as a cleansing agent Slice but do not peel three good-sized cucumbers; add half a dup of water and boil until pulp is soft; strain and cool. To 11/2 ounces of the cucumber juice add an equal amount of alcohol. This makes three ounces of cucumber essence. In this dissolve one-fourth of an ounce of powdered castile soap. Let stand over night, next morning adding eight ounces of cucumber juice, one-half ounce of oil of sweet almonds and 15 ounces of tincture of benzoin. Pour in the oil very slowly, shaking the bottle well. Keep in cool place.

Braid Garniture,

Braids are much used this summer and principally upon traveling dresses. They are worn, though, a great deal upon street gowns and there are times when a bit of braiding does very well upon a dinner waist. In the last named instance the braid must be very fine and put on in designs into which are worked lace flowers and beaded flowers and every other pretty embroidery device.

The proper period of mourning for a parent is a full year. During the last six months of this time you can wear your colored coat with a black band at-

RESPECTING ONESELF.

Should Form Habit of Gracious Manners and Never Let Oneself Retrograde in Appearance.

The girl who is credited abroad with bust measure). Materials: Five banks having a remarkably sweet disposition German knitting yarn, I pair of bone should endeavor to be just as sweet Jly. Her voice should be just as soft, Cast on 84 stitches and begin at the her patience as great, and her willingness to help mother as manifest First row-*, k 3, p 1, k 3, p 1, *, repeat when no one is around to applaud. as though the whole neighborhood constituted an admiring audience in the door yard. This may require These two rows constitute the pattern, some effort, but every victory we gain city of 100,000 people, and an annual and the back is knit 22 inches long or makes it easier for us to gain anlonger if desired. It is always well to other. To be just what we seem is measure the length before continuing an evidence of strength. To be otherwise is to be deceitful. If a girl has Shoulder-Slip the arst 28 st on an ungovernable temper, let her proextra needle or safety pin, bind off 28 st | ceed to correct this serious evil, but in the center for the neck and continue she should make as serious an effort working on the last 28 st for the one in the privacy of home as when she is shoulder. Begin by increasing 1 st at among strangers. There is something the neck end of the needle on every row fine about the girl who makes no enuntil the V is finished and enough deavor to put her best foot foremost, who would rather have people know her as she really is, than to pose as something she is not. Her determination to be thoroughly honest, however, need not hinder her in correcting her

faults. A girl is very apt to grow lax in her personal appearance if much alone. There is no excuse for this. One should always look one's best, whether on a desert island or in the midst of many people. The girl who comes downstairs in the morning with her front hair done up in curling kids, her back hair uncombed, and wearing a morning gown fit only for the rag-bag or the washtub, is sure to be surprised some day by visitors. No excuse she can offer for her appearance will remove from the minds of her callers the impression she makes on them. Even though she says the usual thing: "Oh, don't look at me; I've got on every old dud I have," and the visitors offend their own intelligence by replying, about as usual: "Oh, you look all right; nobody would ever notice it if you didn't say anything," she will drop one-half in their estimation. It is always best to look as neat and clean as we know how, if for no other reason than for our own personal satisfaction. will be inspired with a much greater respect for ourselves, if, on glancing into a mirror, we behold neatly arranged hair and a fresh white collar than if we see an Americanized edi-

LITTLE DRESSING-GOWN.

tion of a Hottentot.

Miss from Ten to Sixteen Would Great ly Enjoy a Negligee Fashioned After Mother's.

This will be found a most useful wrap for a little girl to slip on over a nightdress. It is suitable to be made in figured flannel, cashmere, or flannelette, and may be lined or not as preferred; it is cut to a loose sacque shape slightly



VERY CONVENIENT.

double-breasted, the right front overwraps the left and fastens with four rather large bone buttons. The pointed cape and the cuffs to the bell-sleeves are faced with soft silk or cashmere the color of the material employed for the gown.

Material required: Three and one-half yards 36 inches wide, and three-quarters yard silk

Bath Bags.

The bath bags can be used very nicely for face and body. Following is the recipe: Take four pounds of fine oat meal, two quarts of clear bran, 11/2 pounds of the best powdered orris root 11/2 pounds of almond meal one pound of best white castile soap (powdered) and three ounces of primrose satchet Mix and keep in a glass jar, filling little cheesecloth bags as needed.

Bad for Complexion.

The use of rouge and powder is very injurious to the complexion, clogging the pores of the skin, causing blackheads and a dull, sallow look that is far from pleasing. Many of the face powders contain bismuth, which injures the nerve centers when constantly employed and has been known to cause serious results.

WESTERN CANADA.

Free Homes for Millions in the Best Agricultural Country in the World.

There are to-day millions of people in the countries of Europe and the United States of America who are living on small worn-out farms, and even farms that are productive and valu- ing their livings themselves on the open able in so far as market prices are concerned, and millions more without properties altogether, but who would use them to advantage if they had leaving it any depth for more than 24 them, for whom the Canadian Northwest offers inducements that can hardly be reasonably estimated. That country has in the aggregate an area of 385,000,000 acres, and as not more than 100,000 farmers are on it to the present, unprecedently rapid as has been the settlement, the homes that still await the settlers are up in the mil-

As the entire country is inland wholly, without water communication with the outside world, the nearest point of connection being Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, 450 miles distant, it can be readily understood that no matter how fertile its soil or favorable its climatic conditions for agriculture may be, settlement because of lack of ingress and egress, was out of the question until rail communication was fully established.

It was not until 1880 that a railway tapped the country; then with a population that could have been easily numbered on four figures, and now, mark the change, a population of 750,000, a production of over \$60,000,000 worth of agricultural merchandise, and an export of over \$50,000,000. These figures most eloquently show that the country has long since outgrown everything in the shape of prejudice against it, and is a long distance on the road to unlimited advancement and uniform prosperity. It was, of course, to have been ex

pected that as Manitoba was created a province in 1870, and given full provincial autonomy, and had the only access to the outside world in the Red River to St. Paul, in the United States, lands taken up the earliest. 5 7 is estimated there are 1,500,000 acc. of free homesteading land in that province, one-half of which at least is fit in the hands of the Hudson's Bay company, the railway companies and many other public and private corporations. west we have to deal now Early Progress of the West.

In 1882, the first year the railway touched that country, it was divided into four territories, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca and given a primitive form of government which prevailed until this year (1905) when the four territories were converted into two provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, given full provincial automony and admitted as sisters into the Canadian Confederation. The entire growth and development of the west country. Two of the systems have transcontinental lines, the C. P. R. and the G. N. R. and the third the Grand Trunk Pacific is now under way. in many localities. The companies are every settler of three or fours years' residence has a road within a reasonable distance of his door.

rmers is there are buyers at railway depot for everything they have settlers who commenced farming with to sell, which at the newer points is limited means and balances are wheat only. At the close of last year



A WESTERN CANADA VILLAGE

there were 1.625 grain elevators in the country all the growth of 24 years, with a total capacity of 28,000,000 bushels. Besides these again there is a storage capacity of over 15,000 000 ment grant of \$8,908. In 1804 there bushels at Fort William and Port Arthur.

The Leading Industries.

The country has three great branches growing, cattle raising, and dairying, each one of which is developing as rapidly as the number of resident farmers with their means will permit. Here are the cereal statistics of the territory that now constitutes the two provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, comparing the yields of the year 1898, the first for which there are complete records, with those of 1904:

Wheat 1598 Outs 3,250,550 Burley 465,320 As there is at least 25 per cent, more

land under crop this year (1905) than there was last year it is confidently expected the yields will reach, Wheat 22,500,000
Onte 24,000,000
Bariey 3,000,000

was \$18,825,676. (This does not in- ties will permit.

clude the grain-growing province of Manitoba.)

The second great branch of the agricultural industry is live stock. It onceded by stock men all around that Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan constitute the finest ranching country in the world. Here is an immense area of grazing land on which sheep, horses. and cattle remain out all winter makprairie, the "Chinook" or warm winds from the Pacific coast melting the snow almost as soon as it falls and never hours at a time.

The reader will understand that it is much more difficult to get an accurate estimate of the cattle of the country than it is of the grain trade, but after conferences with dealers, railway agents and others connected with the trade, quite accurate statistics are procured.

These show that last year 1904, between the first of May and the 31st of October, the exports and local sales were:

Estimating the horses at \$100, cattle at \$40, sheep at \$15, all low values,

the total receipts were \$2,835,516, add-

ing in the sales for the rest of the year,

the total could not have been less than \$4,000,000. The Canadian west is especially adapted to the successful prosecution



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT CREAM-ERY AT CALGARY, ALBERTA. of dairying. There is unlimited pasit would have made the first advance- turage of the very best during the pasment in settlement, and have had its turing season, the whole year round in the ranching country, and at least from seven to eight months where the season is the shortest leaving the feeding season but short in any case; and for for cropping, and many millions more this an abendance of the best hay can be saved from the native prairie grasses during the summer season, rendering dairy cattle keep an inex-It is, however, with the country further pensive Item at the most. Ag. 'a there are favorable dairying regulations of which the people are justly proud. individual butter and cheese making was tested at an early day and resulted, as it does everywhere, in but a partial success. The construction of suitable houses for the care of milk and products, the cost of help and the lack of experience all stood in the way as drawbacks. The attention of the government was called to the phenomenal success of the co-operative system in Denmark and other European countries as well as where tried in the eastcountry are all the result of these 23 ern provinces and at once experts were years. In 25 years no less than 6,000 placed at the disposal of the people miles of railway have been built in the throughout the country. This led to the establishment of a chain of co-operative creameries through the territories.

These institutions while subject to the control of the patrons through Each of these main lines has branches | boards of directors are absolutely under government management which invieing with one another to extend their sures perfect safety to all patrons. The systems to every point where there is milk, or the cream separated at home settlement, so that as a matter of fact when so desired by separators, is taken to the dairy station, there tested and weighed as delivered and converted into butter by the experts. Advances What is of equal importance to the are made from month to month which every are found to be very convenient by handed over when sales are effected at the close of the season. This saves the settlers all the expenses incident to manufacturing at home and a great deal of trouble in other respects.

Educational. All religious denominations are on equal footing in the great Canadian West. There is the fullest freedom to all denominations to build churches and worship as they please. The schools are national, non-sectarian and free: that is there is no tax for attendance, the government defraying a large portion of the cost. The balance of the cost of education is met by a tax of about \$3 a year on each quarter section (160) acres. Schools under highly certificated teachers are in all towns and villages and country districts where there are a dozen or more children to attend them. The growth of the education system will give a fair view of the growth of the country. In 1886 there were but 76 schools in the whole country, with a govern-

Opportunities Waiting.

were \$45 schools with a grant of \$27th,

The Canadian West is no longer in of the agricultural industry-grain its initial stage and the subject for comment for the doubting Thomases and I-told-you-sos. There is scarcely a country of Europe or a state of the American union that has not its scores of sons and daughters there enjoying the prosperity begotten of energy and enterprise and willing to bear texts mony to the many and varied advantages they possess. There is not there the same pleasures for the kid-gloved farmer that he may find in older and better settled countries, but there is the climate and other conditions that eventuate in robust manhood and womanhood, the climate and soil that produce the best crops in the world; the land to be had for nothing: rail ways pushing ahead to the remotest corners of the country as rapidly as men and money can build them and all The value of the crop of 1904 to the the other advantages of civilization exfarmers at the prices that prevailed panding as fast as age and opportuni-

Schools Breed Microbes.

Prince Metchusky, proprietor of a Russian newspaper, has made the more or less interesting discovery that Gen. and Rockefeller, who leave details to Kuropatkin's defeats in the far east, the famines, the strikes and the massacres in Russia are all due to an "in-tellectual microbe" which germinates in the brain and causes people to become dissatisfied. He insists that stitution. To the various day nursering schools should be discountenanced as breeding places of these noxious mi- calls, chatting with the matron, in crobes, spreading discontent against things as they are.

Female Philanthropist.

Helen Gould's methods are not those of male philanthropists like Carnegie secretaries and simply sign checks. There is nothing impersonal about her giving. When she is sufficiently interested to help any person or institution financially she visits that person or inof New York city she makes regular quiring into the needs of the house and taking a peep into the children's recea